

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau



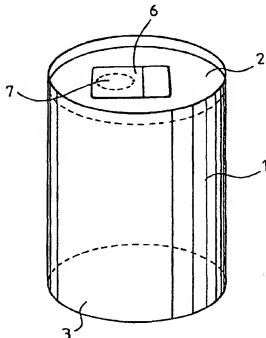
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6: B65B 61/24, 53/00, 1/20		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 00/00396
		(43) International Publication Date: 6 January 2000 (06.01.00)	
(21) International Application Number: PCT/FI99/00196		(81) Designated States: JP, KR, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).	
(22) International Filing Date: 16 March 1999 (16.03.99)		<p>Published With international search report. In English translation (filed in Finnish).</p>	
(30) Priority Data: 981496 29 June 1998 (29.06.98) FI			
(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): UPM-KYMMENE CORPORATION [FI/FI]; Eteläesplanadi 2, FIN-00130 Helsinki (FI).			
(72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): MYKKÄNEN, Ensio [FI/FI]; Pankkokuja 2, FIN-37640 Valkeakoski (FI).			
(74) Agent: GUSTAFSSON, Helmer; UPM-Kymmene Corporation, P.O. Box 40, FIN-37601 Valkeakoski (FI).			

(54) Title: METHOD FOR CLOSING A LIQUID PACKAGING CONTAINER

(57) Abstract

The object of the invention is a method for use in connection with closing a liquid packaging container, the said container comprising a cylindrical or truncated cone-like casing part (1) and end members (2, 3) connected to it, of which at least one (3) is formed of fibre-based, such as board-based material, for example, liquid packaging board, and comprises a skirt (15) folded in the direction of the casing part, by which skirt the end member is connected to the casing (1), in which method the container, which is finished at least with respect to its casing part (1) and the said one end member, is filled with a liquid (4) and the container is closed. According to the invention, the surface of one end member (3) which is on the outside of the container is moistened before the container is closed, thus reducing its rigidity to such an extent that the end member can be used in a bellows-like manner for controlling the pressure inside the container.



BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

METHOD FOR CLOSING A LIQUID PACKAGING CONTAINER**Prior art**

5

The object of the present invention is a method for use in connection with closing a liquid packaging container, the said container comprising a cylindrical or truncated cone-like casing part and end members connected to it, of which at least one is formed of fibre-based, such as board-based material, for example, liquid packaging board, and comprises a skirt folded in the direction of the casing part, by which skirt the end member is connected to the casing, in which method the container, which is finished at least as concerns its casing part and the said one end member, is filled with a liquid and the container is closed.

15

The conditions relating to the filling of a liquid container often differ from its storage conditions, which means that such a high underpressure may form inside the container that the casing part of the container provided with a cylindrical or truncated cone-like casing part may buckle inwards. The formation of underpressure is due particularly to the fall in the temperature of the gas remaining in the container during filling, and to chemical reactions between gases and the liquid being packaged. The cooling of the liquid also contributes to the formation of an underpressure, although this effect is relatively minor. The buckling problem occurs especially in containers, whose casing part is made of a board-based material, that is, of so-called liquid packaging board, in which case the rigidity of the material is not sufficient to prevent buckling.

Factors causing the formation of underpressure in the empty space in the container include the temperature of the gas in this space at the time of closing the container, the degree to which the container is filled, the temperature of the

30

product being packaged, the temperature of the space where the container is stored, and the product being packaged.

From US patent number 4,338,765 a method is known for solving the problem described above. In this method, when the container is being filled and closed, the base of the container is moved in and out in the manner of bellows by means of a suitable plunger, air blast or suction in order to compensate for the internal pressure changes in the container while packaging liquid which is hot at the time of packaging in the container. It is proposed to use paper, aluminium foil, plastic sheet, or a combination thereof, onto which a thermoplastic resin is laminated or coated, as the material for the base which is to be forced to move in a bellows-like fashion. Only as relatively thin films are these materials sufficiently elastic for the application of the method. Such thin films are not, however, adequate for making the base of the container strong enough mechanically to withstand the potential forces exerted on the container in the environment where it will be used or transported, for example, in a retail shop shopping trolley. In practice, when applying the method relating to the said patent, it has been necessary to provide the container with a second base made of board material, which acts only as mechanical protection.

20

Summary of the invention

The buckling of the casing part of the container due to the combined effect of the above-mentioned problems is a phenomenon that is relatively difficult to eliminate. The aim of the present invention is, however, to present a method for use in connection with closing a liquid container, by means of which the buckling inwards of the casing part of a liquid container during storage can be prevented. A further aim is to present a method, the application of which makes it unnecessary to provide the container with a separate base acting as mechanical protection, in addition to the thin pressure-balancing base.

30

These aims are achieved by the method relating to the invention, which is characterised in that the one end member, which has already been incorporated in the container when it is filled, is moistened on its surface outside the container before closing the container. The moistening is preferably carried out by directing a steam jet at the end member. In moistening with steam, the moisture is able to penetrate into the fibre-based material of the end member, which means that the rigidity of the end member is reduced substantially at least for a time, which in turn allows the end member to be elastic when the container is being filled. If, when filling the container, and utilising the elasticity thus achieved, the end member is sucked outwards from its perhaps somewhat convex shape in the direction of the interior of the container, to a perhaps somewhat outwards convex shape, it will be possible, on the one hand, to fill the container to a fuller degree than would otherwise be possible, as a result of which the head space remaining in the container once the end member has returned to its normal position, after the container has been closed, becomes smaller than usual, and above all the bellows-like movement inwards of the end member increases the pressure of the gas in the head space, thus compensating for the fall in pressure following the cooling down of the gas. Significant cooling down of the gas and the fall in pressure following it naturally occur when the liquid packaged in the container is relatively hot.

An alternative way in which the container functions, in which the moistening method relating to the invention is also needed, is illustrated by a situation where the weight of the liquid packed in the container is allowed, either alone or together with external suction, to press the base of the container at least to some extent outwards into a convex shape. In this case, once the container has been closed, the base will not return to its original position, but perhaps partly. A fall in the pressure of the gas remaining in the container while it is being closed may in this case draw the base of the container towards the interior of the container during storage. The base thus acts as a pressure-balancing means and prevents the buckling of the container casing.

The method relating to the invention may be supplemented by a method stage in which the said one end member is shaped before attaching it to the container casing to comprise at least one fold or the like which runs around the end member, close to its skirt. This type of folding or corrugation provides the end member with additional elasticity which can be utilised when the rigidity of the end member is reduced by means of steam moistening.

The elasticity can also be increased in such a way that, when attaching the said one end member to the container casing, the attachment is only done over a part of the length of the skirt. In this way the fold point between the end member and the skirt acts in the same way as the folding or corrugation described above, and gives the end member additional elasticity.

When applying the method relating to the invention, the container may be closed either by attaching one of its end members to it, or alternatively, if filling has been carried out through a filling aperture in one of the end members, the container may be closed by attaching a closure flap over this filling aperture.

20 List of figures

The method relating to the invention is described in greater detail in the following, with reference to the appended drawing in which

Figure 1 shows an example of a container in connection with which the method relating to the invention can be applied, and
Figure 2 shows a cross-section of a part of a container closed according to the method relating to the invention.

Detailed description of the invention

Figure 1 shows an example of a container in connection with which the method relating to the invention can be applied. This container comprises a cylindrical casing part 1 and end members 2 and 3 fitted at its end, inside the cylindrical casing. These component parts are made of liquid packaging board, which contains the barrier and other layers required by the product to be packaged in the container in each case. The end members 2 and 3 are attached to the casing part, for example, by folding the edges of the end of the casing part cylinder over the skirts which are formed in the end members parallel with the casing part, and by heat sealing the end members and the casing part together in the area in which they overlap. In the example shown in Figure 1, the container has been designed to be filled through the filling and emptying aperture 7 in one of its end members 2. When the container is being closed, this aperture is covered with a closure flap 6, which is heat sealed to the lid 2. It should be noted already at this stage that the method relating to the invention may also be applied to a container which is filled through the other end member of the container, as shown in Figure 1, such as the lid 2, so that when filled, the container is finished with respect to its casing part and one end member, and filling is carried out before attaching the other end member through the end of the casing part which is still open. When the container is closed, this other end member is then attached to the casing part 1.

During manufacture, and especially during storage, of the container relating to Figure 1, a problem is presented by the temperature variations of the gas remaining in the container after it has been filled with liquid, and the pressure changes resulting therefrom, as a result of which the outward appearance of the container may suffer when the container casing buckles inwards. By means of the method relating to the invention, this buckling phenomenon can be eliminated. A starting point for the invention is the idea known also from the US patent publication 4,338,765 that the base of a cylindrical or truncated conelike container can be used like a bellows for controlling the internal pressure of

- the container. The base of the container can be drawn outwards during filling, which means that the container can be filled to a fuller degree than would otherwise be possible. When, after closing, the base of the container is then allowed to return to its normal position, the interior volume of the container is
- 5 reduced and thus also the volume of the head space remaining inside it is reduced to a corresponding extent, increasing the pressure in this space. When the gas in the head space is hot or, when packaging a warm liquid, relatively hot, the pressure of this gas falls as the liquid, and thus also the gas, cools down, and it is precisely this fall in pressure causing buckling of the
- 10 container casing that the above-mentioned reduction in interior volume can compensate for. In this way, the pressure existing inside the container at a normal temperature can be made such that it will not cause buckling of the container inwards, nor bulging of the container outwards.
- 15 In the alternative way in which the container functions, the weight of the liquid packed in the container is allowed, either alone or together with external suction, to press the base of the container at least to some extent outwards into a convex shape. In this case, once the container has been closed, the base will not return to its original position, but perhaps partly. A fall in the pressure of the
- 20 gas remaining in the container while it is being closed may in this case draw the base of the container towards the interior of the container during storage. The base thus acts as a pressure-balancing means and prevents the buckling of the container casing.
- 25 The procedures described above for controlling the pressure in the container may both be used in one and the same container as differently weighted alternatives. In this way a container can be achieved, in the interior of which a relatively low overpressure prevails at the time of closing the container, the said pressure being compensated for as the liquid packaged in the container
- 30 cools down, and should the pressure tend to fall to a level to underpressure, the bellows-like movement of the base will compensate for this underpressure.

In order to be able to use the base of the container in the bellows-like manner described above for controlling the interior volume of the container, the base of the container must be sufficiently elastic. In the said US patent 4,338,765 the required elasticity has been achieved by using a relatively thin film as base material. This is, however, an unsatisfactory solution with a view to the mechanical durability of the container, especially as regards the base. The idea relating to the present invention is, in fact, that if the container is made of a fibrous material such as board-based material, especially liquid packaging board having a basis weight of, for example, 180 g, the rigidity of this material may be affected on a short-term basis by moistening it with steam immediately before filling the container.

In the method relating to the invention the procedure is, therefore, such that when an empty container approaches the filling station, a steam jet, water jet, water mist jet or the like of short duration is directed at its base, the said jet being able to moisten the fibrous material of the base so that the rigidity of the base is substantially reduced. It might be possible to use other liquids than water for moistening, either as such or in an aqueous solution. The most preferable alternative is probably to use a steam jet. Through moistening, the end member can be made elastic enough to be suitable for use in adjusting the pressure of the interior of the container, as described above.

To be able to utilise the method relating to the invention as efficiently as possible, various supplementary measures and solutions can also be used. One such basic solution is that a base of a container, or more generally its end member, which is to function like a bellows, should have as large a diameter as possible so that it will already naturally settle to some extent towards the interior of the container, into a convex shape. When the rigidity of an end member of this type is then suitably reduced and made to pop outwards into a corresponding convex shape, the distance of travel of the end member can be made long and thus also its effect on the volume of the interior of the container can be made considerable.

The bellows-like functioning of the end member can be further facilitated by means of the measures shown in Figure 2. To begin with, before its attachment to the container casing 1, the end member 13 can be shaped to comprise at least one fold 14 or the like which runs around the end member 13, near its skirt 15. By means of this type of folding or corrugation, the magnitude of the bellows-like movement of the main part of the end member can be increased. In this case, too, the prerequisite for achieving the said bellows-like movement is that the rigidity of the end member is sufficiently low, and this is what is in fact achieved by moistening it in accordance with the invention, as described above.

In Figure 2, the length of the skirt 15 of the end member is chosen to be such that it will not be seamed to the section 16 folded over the skirt 15 of the casing 1 over its entire length. Figure 2 shows that the skirt 15 continues a slight distance beyond the folded edge 16 of the casing 1, which means that the fold point between the skirt 15 and the remaining part of the end member 13 can give way, also when the end member is sucked outwards. This measure also increases the magnitude of the bellows-like movement of the end member 13.

Above are described various measures by means of which the interior volume of a container made of a relatively rigid material, such as a fibre- or board-based material, and comprising a cylindrical or truncated cone-like casing can be changed in order to stabilise the pressure inside it to such a level that this pressure will not cause aesthetic defects in the outward appearance of the container. It should be understood that in connection with the basic idea of the invention, that is, the moisturisation, other procedures may also be used for creating a bellows-like movement and controlling its extent than those described above. This especially concerns the obtaining of the bellows-like movement by means of various mechanical instruments such as plungers, suction cups or the like. Thus, certain details of the invention may be changed from those presented in the above examples without, however, deviating from

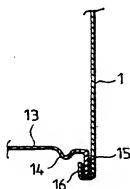
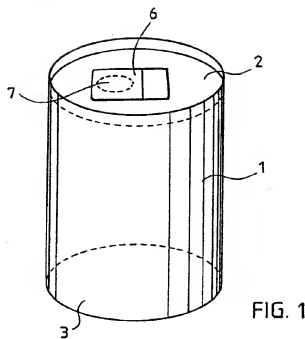
the scope of protection determined by the appended claims. It is obvious that the procedures described above may be combined, or perhaps applied separately, depending on the need at hand, that is, on the extent of the bellows-like movement required at any time, which is in turn determined by the

5 type of liquid packaged in the container and its properties, and especially on its temperature at the time of packing.

Claims

1. A method for use in connection with closing a liquid packaging container, the said container comprising a cylindrical or truncated cone-like casing part (1) and end members (2, 3) connected to it, of which at least one (3, 13) is formed of fibre-based, such as board-based material, for example, liquid packaging board, and comprises a skirt (15) folded in the direction of the casing part, by which skirt the end member is connected to the casing (1), in which method the container, which is finished at least with respect to its casing part (1) and the said one end member, is filled with a liquid (4) and the container is closed, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the surface of the said one end member (3) which is on the outside of the container is moistened before the container is closed.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the moistening is carried out by directing a steam jet at the end member (3).
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that it further comprises a method stage in which the said one end member (13) is shaped before attaching it to the container casing to comprise at least one fold (14) or the like which runs around the end member, near its skirt.
4. A method as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 3, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that it further comprises a method stage in which, when the said one end member (13) is being attached to the container casing, the attachment is only performed over a part of the length of the skirt (15).
5. A method as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 4, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the container is closed by attaching one of the end members (2) to the casing part (1).

6. A method as claimed in any of the claims 1 to 4, characterised in that the container is closed by attaching a closure flap (6) over the filling aperture (7) in one of the end members (2).



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/FI 99/00196

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC6: B65B 61/24, B65B 53/00, B65B 1/20

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC6: B65B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPODOC, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 4338765 A (K. OHMORI ET AL), 13 July 1982 (13.07.82), paper container ---	1
A	US 4967538 A (C.J. LEFTAULT, JR. ET AL), 6 November 1990 (06.11.90), figure 3 -----	3

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"P" other document not published on or after the international filing date

"I" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"I" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"A" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

Date of mailing of the international search report

18 August 1999

19-08-1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

Authorized officer

Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLMGunilla Jonsson / MR
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

02/08/99

International application No.
PCT/FI 99/00196

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 4338765 A	13/07/82	JP 1291024 C	29/11/85
		JP 55143229 A	08/11/80
		JP 58019535 B	19/04/83
US 4967538 A	06/11/90	US 4836398 A	06/06/89